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THE FUTURE OF BOHEMIA.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] *Societies and Branches in the Union* **524.** [NON-PARTY.

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Notes and News.

The Naval and Military Pensions Bill.

This Bill, which embodied the report of the Select Committee (Pensions and Grants), has proved a deep disappointment. It is a Bill to establish the machinery by which the adjustments of the scale of pensions to the actual lives and circumstances of the women is to be made. A Statutory Committee is to decide upon (1) the questions of fact entitling dependants to pensions, (2) the scale and application of supplementary grants, and (3) the forfeiting of pensions or separation allowances, and in order to make the inquiries necessary for this, local committees are to be established in every county. In spite of the fact that the whole matter almost exclusively concerns women and their domestic arrangements, the minimum number of women who will be put upon these committees is ludicrously small, and there is no provision in the Bill for the employment of women officials.

Pensions or Training?

All this is disappointing enough, but it is not all. In January the N.U. laid before the Select Committee a careful scheme for dealing with the young and childless widows of soldiers and sailors. This was a scheme for training them, based upon the principle that a young and able-bodied woman should not be pensioned off as if her work in the world were done, and the Select Committee gave encouragement to this scheme. The Bill makes no reference to it at all, however, and it does not even provide for the possibility of supplementary grants being given in the form of training, and this whole matter, which is of the first importance, has been utterly ignored. The treatment of the widows and children and dependants of soldiers and sailors is a matter as important as any that can come before Parliament; it is a matter that primarily concerns women, and it is useless to pretend that it can be satisfactorily decided or administered without them. The present Bill is an illustration, and a particularly disappointing one, of the way in which women's interests are hurried over in Parliament, and it is a further proof of the folly of a nation which will not make use of its women.

Women Gardeners and War Service.

Attempts continue on the part of public bodies to use women's work to reduce salaries. The following note has been sent us by the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage: "Some weeks ago three skilled women gardeners volunteered for work in one of the public gardens in Edinburgh, with the object of releasing men for the war. They were appointed on the understanding that they were to receive the same rate of wages as the men, and that they were to start at the initial standard rate of 22s. weekly, *i.e.*, 3s. 8d. per day. After a short time it came to their knowledge that the men labourers in the same garden, who were also receiving 22s. weekly, were to receive an increase of 2s. in their wages. Being Suffragists, and anxious not to undercut the men, the three women applied for a similar rise, whereupon they were given a week's notice, in writing. Just before the luncheon hour on the morning upon which they received this letter, the head gardener brought them a message from the keeper of the gardens that they were to 'go for their money at once.' On obeying the summons, they were offered a week's wages, and summarily dismissed. There was no suggestion that the work of the women was not in every way equal in value to that of the men whom they replaced, and, indeed, the labourers who were given a rise were *unskilled*, and had not the status of skilled gardeners. We understand that an appeal is being made for the reinstatement of the women. We should, however, like to point out that this kind of treatment is not likely to encourage competent women to offer their services to the country."

A Contrast from Paris.

By the same post, as it happens, comes a signal instance of fair dealing with women employés in France: "A firm of publishers in Paris had been paying their men 12 francs per day for six hours' work. The men demanded 14 francs. The firm refused to grant the rise, saying that the pay was good (which was true), dismissed the men, and advertised for women. They came in huge numbers, and (sad to say) offered to take the work at 6 francs per day. The head of the firm replied, 'I don't want to give unfair wages. I will pay you 12 francs a day; if you do the men's work as well as they did, you deserve the same wages!' They do it very well. They are even quicker than the men. It is not too hard work for women, and the head of the firm says himself that the experiment is a great success." English employers please copy!

The War Savings Committee.

A conference was called on Thursday last by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee, which has been formed for the purpose of popularising the War Loan, and also of promoting an extensive campaign of thrift and economy throughout the country. The conference, which lasted for about two hours, was held in the large Committee Room of Westminster Hall. Those present included representatives of Government Departments, the Churches, public bodies, trade unions, and large social and philanthropic organisations having branches and working in different parts of the country. Eighty-eight bodies had received invitations. The N.U.W.S.S. was invited, and Mrs. Auerbach was appointed to attend on behalf of the Union. The conference was addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invited all present to co-operate with the War Savings Committee in explaining to the public the reasons for supporting the War Loan, and the need for practising universal thrift and economy.

Various suggestions were made as to the best means of promoting such a campaign throughout the country. Among the most useful suggestions was one urging that women should be included in any committee that was formed, in view of the appeals for their co-operation that were being made, and of the important part which women must play in any schemes of national economy.

The Fly Danger.

At the meeting of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, held at the Mansion House, to start a campaign to prevent "the spread of epidemics by insects in war time," Sir Frederick Treves, who should have presided, was absent through illness, which he believed to have been contracted through fly-carried infection in Alexandria; but he pointed out in a letter read to the meeting, that in the South African War the fly had been far more deadly than the bullet, and in France there were signs that the fly peril was a very serious one. Professor Leroy said that the house-fly carried summer diarrhœa from child to child, and killed in ordinary years of peace, from 5,000 to 15,000 babies. "This is going to be a great fly-year," he declared, and said that he could take people to see the fly breeding-grounds dotted round London. There was a great need for education, and adopting measures of fly-control. Another speaker gave an interesting account of how American women had helped the sanitary authorities, and laid great stress on the importance of enlisting women in the campaign. Women could do so very much in the house if their sympathies were aroused, and could see that all animal and vegetable refuse was burnt. He was sure that the women of England would give their help to this work in every way.

Denmark and Women's Suffrage.

It is most interesting to note that the great constitutional change in Denmark, which includes Women's Suffrage, and increases the electorate from 500,000 to about 1,200,000, was made with so little opposition that the Constitution was passed in the Lower House all but unanimously—111 votes to 1—and in the Upper House by 57 to 12! Should not this encourage those nervous statesmen to whom the bare idea of the "Constitution in the melting-pot," was more terrible than the prospect of Armageddon itself?

In Parliament.

Wednesday, June 30th.

Naval and Military Pensions.

On the second reading of the Naval and Military War Pensions, &c., Bill, Mr. Hogge (E. Edinburgh, L.) maintained that sufficient provision had not been made for the representation of women. Of the twenty-six members on the Statutory Committee, the minimum number of women allowed was only four, and on the local committees the minimum was only two. Since the bulk of the pensions would be paid to widows, or female dependants of soldiers and sailors, women were presumably in a better position than the majority of men to determine how far those pensions should be paid, and to what amount, especially as regards the supplementary portion. Mr. Hogge obtained from Mr. McKenna the information that the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, as reconstituted under this Bill, is to be responsible for the provision of employment for soldiers and sailors disabled by the war, including arrangements for their training and restoration to health.

Several other members also urged the necessity for a considerable proportion of women on the Committees.

Thursday, July 1st.

The Munitions of War Bill was considered in Committee, read a third time, and passed.

Employment of Children.

Mr. Raffan asked the President of the Board of Education whether he would take steps to secure that, where children of school age are employed in any capacity, their hours of labour, remuneration, and general conditions of employment must be approved by the Board of Education, whose inspectors should have power to visit the places of employment and report on the conditions prevailing there. Mr. Herbert Lewis (Parliamentary Secretary of the Board) replied that this proposal would affect the functions of other Governmental Departments, and would require legislation which, he was afraid, could not be regarded as uncontroversial.

National Health Insurance Department.

The Comptroller of the Household (Mr. C. Roberts), in reply to a question by Mr. Watt, stated that out of 1,220 men of military age in the National Health Insurance Department, 529 had enlisted, and forty-one men had been lent to other Departments. The policy of engaging women as substitutes, where practicable, had been consistently adopted for many months past.

Monday, July 5th.

Women Factory Workers (Overtime).

Mr. Brace (Under-Secretary to the Home Office), in reply to a question by Mr. Anderson with regard to the excessive overwork of women in factories, and the impression of many employers and magistrates that all protective legislation is no longer operative, stated that a notice had just been issued explaining that exemptions can only be obtained through an order from the Home Secretary, that they are limited to specific matters, and must be applied for by the employers in advance. The orders made necessarily varied widely according to the nature of the work, and the exigencies of the national requirements, but the utmost care was being taken not to allow such work as would injure the health of the workers, and so lessen their efficiency.

Food Economy.

Lord Claude Hamilton asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the appointment of a small Committee of an equal number of men and women, possessing the necessary practical knowledge and experience, for the purpose of preparing pamphlets and leaflets with regard to food economy. The Prime Minister replied that the Board of Education had prepared a pamphlet on these matters, and that many excellent publications had been issued by voluntary bodies.

The National Registration Bill.

The National Registration Bill was read a second time. In the course of the debate several members objected to the inclusion of women, mainly on the ground that the time taken in registering them would be out of proportion to the services they could render, and would cause regrettable delay. Attention was called to the fact that though 90,000 women had put their names on the Government's War Service Register for women, less than 3,000 had been placed in work, Mr. Philip Snowden stating that he was quite sure that innumerable offers of service had already been made to the Government by women, who in some cases were treated with serious discourtesy.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Hayes Fisher) stated that the Cabinet were unanimous about the inclusion of women. We might have to deal with a situation in which many things now done by men would have to be done by women. There would be a very great shortage of male labour. In teaching, in agriculture, and in many industries women might have to replace men in order that the men might go and fight. Without some such national register it would be impossible to know where the women are to be got in the time of reorganisation which might be necessary if the pinch really comes. It would not do simply to mark time and then suddenly find ourselves face to face with an emergency and be reproached by the people.

WOMEN AND WAR PENSIONS.

The Committee of the Women's Local Government Society have drawn up a number of amendments to the "Naval and Military War Pensions, &c., Bill," now before Parliament. They suggest:—

(1) That of the twenty-six members of the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, the minimum number of women should be six, instead of four, as proposed in the Bill.

(2) That the secretaries, clerks, and servants employed by the Statutory Committee should consist of women as well as men.

(3) That at least four, instead of two, women should be included on each local committee.

(4) That where sub-committees are appointed for separate districts, each should contain at least one woman.

(5) That the Council should be empowered to co-opt as members any number of persons, not exceeding fifteen (instead of thirteen), having special experience in work of the character to be performed by the Corporation, and that at least one-third of the members so co-opted shall be women.

THE FUTURE OF BOHEMIA.

The 6th of July of this year is the five hundredth anniversary of John Huss, who perished at the stake at Constance for his religious convictions. But Huss was not merely one of the greatest of all the Reformers. He was also a national hero in the fullest sense of the word, the inspirer of a national idea, which in its strength and enthusiasm can be suppressed but never extinguished; and it is as the national hero of the Czechs, the champion of Bohemian national independence and culture, that his name is venerated to-day by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen, Catholics as well as Protestants.

Ignorance of Bohemia has been a tradition in this country ever since the days when Shakespeare wrecked a certain famous ship upon its imaginary coast. For three centuries Bohemia has ceased to figure on the map of Europe as an independent State, but to-day it is not without interest to note that the eclipse of her liberties took place under the brief rule of a British Princess, the luckless "Winter Queen," daughter of James I., whose beauty has been immortalised in a famous English poem. May we not express the hope that among the many results of this terrible war, Bohemia may rise phoenix-like from the ashes of an unhappy past, under the auspices of the Quadruple Entente?

The central fact in Bohemian history is the secular struggle between Czech and German. With varying success the Czechs have defended themselves against Germanization, against the "Drang nach Osten," alike in its mediæval and its modern form. In the fifteenth century the Hussite warriors hurled back army after army of German invaders, and the battle songs of the blind Bohemian Cromwell, John Zizka, still survive as a fiery proof of their blended patriotism and religious fervour. Two centuries later Germanism, this time under the guidance of the Habsburg dynasty and its fanatical Jesuit advisers, exacted a terrible vengeance, and till well into the nineteenth century the national consciousness of the Czechs was utterly dormant, and indeed, to most observers, seemed finally extinguished. A story famous in Bohemia tells how just about a hundred years ago a tiny group of Czech patriots was in the habit of meeting together in the private room of an inn in Prague, and how one of them, Rieger, remarked to his friends, "If the ceiling of this room were to fall and crush us, there would be an end of the national movement in Bohemia." And yet this movement has flourished, and gained ground with every successive decade. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that it was in Bohemia that the intellectual movement for Slavonic unity, the firm faith in the essential kinship of all the different Slavonic races, first took root and flourished. Those who are still inclined to regard Russia with suspicion, cannot be reminded too often that it is just the most democratic and enlightened of the smaller Slav nations who look with the greatest confidence and sympathy to the great Russian brother. There is, of course, a reactionary clique in Petrograd, whose idea of Slav brotherhood is Russification, and the supersession of Catholicism by Orthodoxy. But such ideas belong to the Middle Ages, and awaken no echo among the masses of the Russian people, still less among the Russian intellectuals. To them, and to all those with whom the future lies, the unity of the Slav soul does not, and cannot interfere with the diversity of culture and tradition among the many branches of the Slav race; and we may add, without fear of challenge, that it is for this diversity of type that the Allies are fighting in the present war.

The Czechs, then, are the most advanced and progressive of all the Slav races. Among them illiteracy is practically unknown. They possess a flourishing literature, which had already reached a high stage of development during the Hussite period, and which since its recent renaissance has produced at least two poets of the first rank—Svatopluk Cech and Vrhlicky—to say nothing of a long array of novelists, historians, and scientific writers. In educational matters, Bohemia has preserved the tradition of one of her greatest sons, Comenius, whom serious critics have described as "the real evangelist of modern pedagogy." For journalistic talent and enterprise the Czech press need fear no comparison with its neighbours. Art in Prague, and even in some provincial towns, has reached a level of which many famous art-centres in Europe might well be proud; and if painters like Manes, Cermák, Brozik, Uprka, sculptors like Myslbek and Sucharda are not famous throughout Europe, the fault lies with the barrier which the German-Czech dispute, and the baneful influence of Austrian politics have erected between Bohemia and Western Europe. Above all, the musical achievement of the Czechs is worthy of one of the most musical races in the world. The well-nigh inexhaustible font of popular melody and song among the Czechs and their Slovak kinsmen provided the foundations upon which such notable composers as Smetana and Dvorák have worked. Music lies at the root of the Czech outlook; and if the Germans are right when they maintain that "evil men have no songs" (*Böse Menschen haben keine Lieder*), then there is no nation whom we can trust more implicitly than the Czecho-Slovaks.

The national revival in Bohemia has been one of the most remarkable events of the last century, and has left its mark on the political and industrial, no less than upon the intellectual life of the nation. Here, again, the determining factor has been the desperate struggle between the once dominant German minority, which year by year, despite every effort, has lost some new fragment of its ascendancy, and the vigorous and aggressive Czech majority, with its growing determination to reassert the long lost position of its ancestors. Unhappily, the long era of stagnation and reaction had robbed the Czechs of their political tradition, and during the critical years which followed the great revolutionary upheaval of 1848 their leaders did not prove equal to the emergency, and were outclassed by their Magyar and German neighbours. As a result they were excluded from the political bargain which gave rise to the Austro-Hungarian Dual system, which secured to two races, the Germans and the Magyars, an unfair hegemony over all the other races of the Habsburg Monarchy. Not merely were Czech interests in Austria subordinated to German, but the hateful tyranny of the Magyars over the unhappy Slovaks of northern Hungary—perhaps the most attractive and naturally gifted of all Slavs—was crystallised into a system of racial oppression which has not its equal in Europe.

The Czechs have always fiercely opposed those Germanising and Magyarising designs which underlay the internal politics of the last two generations, in Austria with decreasing, in Hungary with increasing, violence and intolerance. In the same way they have always been the consistent opponents of the foreign policy which dragged Vienna at the heels of Berlin and Budapest, and has reached its culminating point in the deliberate provocation of universal war. Public opinion in Bohemia has always been consistently Francophil, Anglophil, and, above all, Russophil; and to-day the Czechs and Slovaks, like the Southern Slavs and Roumanians, are being forced to fight in a quarrel which is not theirs, in a quarrel which is to them no better than a civil war—to fight against their own kinsmen and friends, against all their dearest hopes and aspirations. Of all the many crimes committed in this war, perhaps the greatest is the ruthless exploitation by the Central Powers of their millions of Slav and Latin subjects, their deliberate and wholesale use of these unhappy people as "cannon-fodder."

To-day, every Czech hopes for the victory of the Allies, as the sole means of realising his own national dream—the break-up of the Dual Monarchy and the achievement of Bohemian independence. Those who still have faith in a re-united Poland are surely entitled to hope for the restoration of Bohemia, one of the most ancient kingdoms in Europe. Comprising the greater part of the Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, with the Slovak districts of Hungary—the new Bohemia would be by no means a negligible quantity in the counsels of Europe. It would have a population of about twelve millions, thus holding the eighth place among the twenty-two States of our Continent. It would have the disadvantage of having no access to the sea, but it would possess a geographical unity, self-evident to any student of a physical map of Europe, and, with its mineral riches and highly developed manufactures, would form a powerful industrial and economic unit.

Bohemia is called upon in the near future to play a great part as intermediary between Russia and Britain. As the most advanced and cultured of all Slav nations, she can present to Russia the ideas of the West in suitable Slavonic garb. As an ardent and sympathetic admirer of Russia and Russian ideas, she may well become to us a door upon the Slavonic world. There will be room in the new Europe of which we dream for an independent Bohemia, industrious, progressive, and peaceful, a Bohemia which will have rescued its Slovak kinsmen from the intolerable yoke of the Magyar oligarchy, but which will carefully avoid the Magyar example and give the fullest freedom to its own German minorities. The day has not yet arrived, but it will most assuredly come, if victory crowns the arms of the Allies. In the words of Bismarck, "Bohemia is a fortress created by God Himself." But she must become the fortress not of reaction but of liberty.

R. W. SETON-WATSON.

"The Care of Infants."

"*Mr. Long (Strand) presented a Bill to extend the Notification of Births Act, 1907, to areas in which it has not been adopted and to make further provision in connection therewith for the care of mothers and young children. The Bill was read a first time.*"—Times Parliamentary Report, June 30th, 1915.

"*A helpless infant, newly born,*
Whose little hands unconscious hold
The keys of darkness and of morn."—Lowell.

In this year of sorrow August 1914-1915 somewhat under a million babies are born, rather over 100,000 perish in the pre-natal period, and if the rate of infantile mortality for the past three months holds for the year, nearly 150,000 babies will be dead in their first year of life, to say nothing of the far larger army of wounded infants who manage to survive the same conditions, but are maimed more or less seriously for life. Such are the deductions to be drawn from the reports recently issued by the Registrar General!!

For years past, medical officers of health all over the country have warned us that although infantile mortality is steadily if slowly falling, owing to improved sanitation, the figures for deaths in the first few weeks of life are almost stationary. (See page 39 L.G.B. Report on Infant and Child Mortality.) "The word *non-preventable* has been applied perhaps too freely to deaths occurring at these early ages," says Dr. Newsholme.

One-fifth of all infantile deaths occur in the				1st week of life.
One-third	"	"	"	1st month.
One-half	"	"	"	1st three months.

This points, of course, to the imperative necessity, not only of supervising the conditions surrounding the baby at or soon after birth, but if we are to influence the pre-natal and early natal periods, of getting hold of the mother during the pre-natal period.

The circular issued in July, 1914, by the Local Government Board, sets forth a most comprehensive scheme for local authorities and private individuals and organisations to control pre-natal, natal, and post-natal conditions, and covers every aspect of maternal and infant welfare with offers of grants up to 50 per cent. of establishment and maintenance expenses of maternity and infant clinics under the scheme.

It is encouraging to know that Mr. Walter Long promises, with the amended Notification of Births Act, increased power to local authorities in connection therewith, for the care of mothers and young children, and it is not outside the bounds of possibility that for *every expectant mother and every baby in need*, help and advice may henceforth be secured for the asking.

It is estimated that there should be two health visitors per 1,000 births, and that the cost per baby under such clinics would be 10s. This means that we need for the whole country some 16,000 health visitors, and a sum well under £500,000. It would be interesting to see how much a ¼d. or ⅛d. district rate would produce in each area towards the 50 per cent. of this half million.

There is always a prejudice against levying any special local rate, but assuredly here the councillors must feel on firm ground of economy; for increased infant welfare means at the least lessened expenditure on Poor Law, isolation hospitals, and infectious diseases; on county contributions, such as maintenance of special schools (mental and physical defectives), loss of grant for school absence due to sickness, asylums, &c., to say nothing of increased efficiency, civil and military, later on. We are told that 25 per cent. of men have been rejected as unfit for recruits—much of this inefficiency has its origin in maiming during childhood, with resulting arrested development, mental and physical.

There are women serving on Municipal Councils: is it not time they made their voices heard to secure national treatment of a national problem, to present the case of the children to their fellow councillors, the City fathers, who are now so occupied with matters military, that the nation sorely needs the special experience, and knowledge, and enthusiasm of its City mothers as never before? May the women of England band themselves together without delay into an army for the baby-saving crusade, ere it is too late!

In 1884 the Royal Commission on Housing of the Working Classes reported:—

"What at the present time is specially required is some motive force, and probably there can be no stronger motive force than public opinion."

In 1904 the Report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration stated:—

"It would seem that it is not so much the instrument that is at fault as the impulse behind it. . . . The people perish for lack of knowledge."

The new Notification of Births Bill, that goes into Committee this week,* together with the Local Government Board circular of July, 1914, give us our opportunity, and if we do not effect a considerable fall in the infant mortality, we shall have failed in the trust of the fathers of England now at the front, who left their babies at home in England's care. There is not a woman throughout the length and breadth of the land who cannot, if she will, do *something* in the ranks for the baby-saving crusade. "The people perish for lack of knowledge," and we who have the knowledge withhold it at our country's peril from the nation's babies and their mothers.

Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D.

A PROJECT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS.

Early in the spring the Swedish Society, affiliated to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, submitted to Mrs. Chapman Catt, the President, proposals for a Congress, to be called by the Alliance, on lines of a decidedly novel character. Its principal features are:—

1. That it should be called after the war is over in the same city which is selected for the Congress of the Powers for the resettlement of Europe.
2. That the co-operation should be invited of other women's organisations internationally organised.
3. That the principle of numerical equality in representation of the countries sending delegates and of the participating societies should be strictly maintained.
4. That it should seek to place before the Plenipotentiaries taking part in the European Congress the claims of women to share in the governments of their respective countries and the reasons for believing that the enfranchisement of women would strengthen the foundations of a lasting peace.

Circulars setting forth details, and enclosing voting papers, were posted by Mrs. Chapman Catt to this country on April 21st, and the National Union Executive in May voted unanimously in approval of the scheme. All the countries' Auxiliaries and Alliances were communicated with from the International Headquarters in London, and the answers thus far received have been without exception favourable. As a measure calculated to promote "mutual understanding and good-will," the reception of this Swedish proposal compares very favourably with that accorded to the Hague Congress of April 28th and 29th last. For whereas this latter met with a hostile reception in nearly all the belligerent countries, the Swedish proposal has thus far led to nothing but approval and promises of co-operation.

Frau Stritt, the President of the *Deutscher Verband für Frauen Stimmrecht* wrote before she had had time to call her Committee together, to express her personal satisfaction with the proposal. She referred in terms of warm approval to Mrs. Fawcett's article in the April *Jus Suffragii*, and said it had been a ray of hope to her in this dark time. The French Society at once accepted the principle of the Congress proposed by Sweden. Canada and the United States also warmly support it. The countries affiliated to the I.W.S.A. were requested to send their answers and voting papers direct to Mrs. Catt in New York. It is therefore only out of courtesy that, in the instances referred to, they have also communicated their answers to International Headquarters here.

It has been announced that the International Women's Committee for Constructive Peace, formed at the Hague Congress, under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams, also projects an International Congress after the war, very similar in character to that proposed to our I.W.S.A. by Sweden. If this is correct, it may be hoped that it would afford a favourable opportunity for co-operation with the I.W.S.A.

* Securing Notification of Birth of every child 36 hours after the event.

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ECONOMY IN FOOD.

MADAM,—There is a definite limit to the national supply of food and money; to-day what is wasted cannot be made good, and we hardly dare think what must happen if either comes within measurable distance of exhaustion. There is the gravest necessity for economical care with every penny we spend and every ounce of food we consume. While we may disagree on the amount of self-denial each citizen is called on to practice, there can be no two opinions about the prevention of waste.

Many months ago, in Berlin, a meeting of cooks was called, and they were addressed by a man of high official standing, who explained to his audience that each one was a guardian of the national food, and as she was careful or careless she strengthened or weakened her country. Similar meetings were held all over Germany. Could we not do something of the same sort here? An enormous proportion of our food passes through the hands of servants, and almost every housekeeper will acknowledge there is waste in her kitchen. Sometimes it is from carelessness, often from a desire not to appear mean; to maids from poor homes a little more or less in the abundance they live among in service seems not to matter, and thousands do not realise what was merely tiresome last year is almost criminal this. As a class they have felt the war less than any other. The price of provisions does not affect them, and their wages have on the whole risen. They do not read the paper much, and when they do, it is not economic articles, or the cost of things they have not to pay for, or of shortage they will not feel, which they study. They nearly all have some one in the fighting line, and would be proud and glad if they thought they could help; but it is not much use mistresses preaching against waste—they have always done it, and it is in their own interests; but if it were made a public thing, they were appealed to as a class, they were told their country needed their help, this was something they could do and no one else, that every crust of bread, or spoonful of tea, wasted now might mean dire want for some one in the still darker days ahead of us, and that the existence of the nation depended on husbanding her resources, they would make, I am sure, a splendid response. Surely the National Union could organise such lectures in very many of its branches. I am not advocating that we should preach to servants, expecting them to practise *self-denial* while their employers do not; but to study thrift, which is now a duty for us all.

SYLVIA CLARK.

THE CALL FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

MADAM,—At the present moment it is impossible to open our Suffrage paper without seeing an appeal for suitable women to take up the study of medicine. I think it probable that there are other women who, like myself, have been, and are now, debarred from registering as medical students simply because their only source of income is what they are actually earning. Should it not be possible to assist such from some public loan fund, by availing themselves of which they could obtain the longed-for training without undue financial strain? If, as Dr. Stanley Boyd is reported to have said, "it is absolutely necessary that women should be encouraged more than ever to enter the profession," I would beg to submit that the absolute necessity might to some extent be met by this sort of practical encouragement.

A WOULD-BE MEDICAL STUDENT.

[*The Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, has Loan Funds at its disposal for this purpose. So has the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, 23, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.*—ED., "C. C."]

THE SPECIAL COUNCIL—AND AFTER.

MADAM,—I am sorry if any clumsiness of expression in my rather hurriedly written letter of June 25th has justified Miss Marshall in saying that I charged her with disingenuousness. In the strictly literal meaning of the word, I suppose that all diplomacy and nearly all controversy is dis-ingenuous. Only savages and children enjoy the satisfaction of telling their antagonists just exactly what they think of them. The rest of us all wrap up our disagreeable truths a little and Miss Marshall does this more skilfully than most people. In no other sense could the word disingenuous possibly be applied to her.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

THE WALTER McLAREN MEMORIAL.

We learn from Miss Bertha Mason that a meeting of subscribers to the Walter McLaren Memorial Fund will be held on July 14th, at 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., by kind permission of Lady Cowdray, when the Committee will present their final report, and the bust executed by Mr. Courtenay Pollock will be on view. The work has been carried out to the satisfaction not only of the Committee, but of Mrs. Eva McLaren and Lord Aberconway, who have both expressed their admiration of the memorial as a faithful likeness and a work of art.

Receipts up to date show that towards the cost of the memorial the Women's Liberal Federation, through its societies, has contributed over £103. The remainder of the sum in hand has been contributed by many personal friends and co-workers of Mr. McLaren, including many members of the National Union, who came forward gladly to join in this tribute of gratitude and friendship. The Memorial, so far as it goes, is now finished, and if the Societies in the Union would each send a donation, the sum of £20, which is still lacking, would soon be made up.

We believe that there must be many who will wish to join in this tribute to Mr. McLaren, which is to be a tangible memorial of the gratitude which all must feel for the great and untiring services which he so willingly rendered during his lifetime to the women's movement and to other good and noble causes.

In order to allow all Suffragists and Suffrage Societies, which have not yet contributed, to take part, the fund will be kept open until September 15th. Contributions will be received and gratefully acknowledged by Mrs. Bertha Mason, 6, Hans Place, London, S.W., on behalf of the Memorial Committee.

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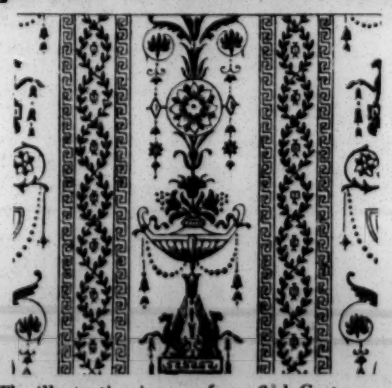

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Sursum Corda.

"Here we have an opportunity for every man and woman to do public service; public service as genuine, as vital, and as fruitful as any that can be thought of," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing the conference of representative men and women which assembled in Westminster Hall, on July 1st, at the invitation of the Parliamentary War Savings Committee. "We must look," continued the Chancellor, "to the individual acting alone in his (*sic*) home, for the foundations of the national resources by the help of which alone, the Allies can obtain the triumph to which we look forward." It is perhaps safe to assume at the outset that the Chancellor means his remarks to apply to women; for he could not have contemplated urging this public service only on the solitary male—the elderly bachelor and the childless widower to whom his appeal (as reported in *The Times*) seems to be particularly addressed. So we may take his remarks to ourselves. How often have women been told, more or less (generally less) courteously, to "stay at home and mind their own business," but now in the stress and strain of war they are invited, nay, urgently requested, to mind the nation's business. Politics, including even foreign politics, which Anti-suffragists always declare to be reserved for masculine contemplation only, are now brought, and even thrust into our homes, there to stay, we hope. The Chancellor says, himself, he is not preaching thrift or economy as an "ordinary virtue," but as a means to an end, "the triumph of the Allies." Not only is the munition worker to rank with the soldier in the defence of the country, as in the pictures and the posters, the household economist is to stand beside them. "It seems a humble task to cut down expenditure, to deny ourselves all luxury, to teach others how they can best spend their incomes, even how they should cook their food, and how they should economise in their living—it seems a humble task, but it has become vitally necessary."

The immense stores of war supplies which we are now compelled to buy from neutral countries, must be paid for by manufacturing and exporting goods to the same value, or we shall owe them an increasing debt abroad; and every unnecessary import adds to this debt; every pound of sugar or butter, or meat, is a factor in the European situation. On our household savings the success of the Allies depends, as well as upon the splendid heroism and the strategy of our armies and navies.

At first it only looks as though the woman's daily burden was to be made indefinitely heavier. New ways of "going without" are to be invented, where all possible ways seemed beaten tracks already. The application of the conscience screw to the rack of economic pressure is a painful matter for the victim who is expected to turn it herself, and we are only at the beginning as yet. But difficult and painful as the process is, it brings us its great compensations. We are carrying into housekeeping details the "effort to think in terms of the community," which has prompted all the work of the last fifty years for women's enfranchisement. Work done for the family is work done for the nation, and can only be well and truly done when the nation's interests are borne in mind. We are all becoming conscious that the economies required of us are not "sordid." but a part of our reasonable service, and that not

only in war-time, but at all times, in all our doings, our spendings and savings, we must look to the great issues. This apparently new great task of the conservation of vital resources is, after all, the age-long work of nation-building, and the preparation for peace. Let us lift up our hearts!

And what are the great issues and ideals for which we are fighting? Gradually and half-consciously during the last hundred years, the British Empire has been working out a great pioneer experiment, building up a "State composed of free nations," "informed by the constant desire to allow every community, however small, to govern itself according to its own ideas,"* and through fully realising itself, to co-operate with the rest for the good of the Commonwealth. And those free nations are neither oppressed nor even "assimilated." It is shrewdly observed by the German author of *J'accuse* that there is no word for "Anglicisation" in the English language.

We have not yet reached our ideal everywhere, we pioneers? No; and here and there, especially in picking our way in rough unmapped regions, we have not always gone the best way to work, and we are still struggling to apply the elementary principles of justice and citizenship in the case of our own women; but when all this is fully allowed, it cannot be denied that, judged by the standards of democracy, we have reached a lofty vantage-ground. Others sometimes see us better than we see ourselves, and we may as well remember to-day the view taken of us by friends and enemies. A Balkan publicist, belonging to a neutral State, said lately in the writer's hearing: "From Germany we have nothing to hope. From Russia," he paused a moment, "when we remember the past, we see something to fear. *Our only hope is in England*"! Yet another view. Only last autumn an Indian agitator, an unsparing and even bitter critic of British rule in India, wrote to the press to explain that we need cherish no illusions as to the nature of the support which India gave so enthusiastically to the cause of the Allies. It was not given, so he declared, out of any love for British rule, nor love of England, but for the sake of the ideals for which England stands. Has so splendid a tribute ever been paid in the world before to a dominant race? If we lose sight ourselves at times of the Vision Splendid, it is good to catch the reflection in other eyes.

And if, as some seers and prophets love to tell us, there are beyond the British ideal other heights to be won, more splendid spiritual conquests, higher attainments; let us thank God for it, and believe that there are greater glories in the future. But if we are to reach them, we must not falter now, nor turn aside into tempting by-paths. The upward way for us lies through and beyond the realising of the British ideal, and we have not accomplished that stage of the journey yet.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Royaumont.

Dr. Agnes Savill, our X-Ray specialist, has returned, bringing out with her Miss Duncan, the new Sister-in-Charge, and a party of a dozen nurses and orderlies. Our staff is so large now that we have to use the old nuns' dormitories, great rabbit warrens of garrets, up on the top floor of the main wing. A dozen orderlies camp up there in a street of curtained cubicles.

We have just had a change of garrison in our village. Our friends the —— Huzzars have been transferred, and a draft from a new cavalry regiment is quartered near us. The —— Huzzars signalled their advent by a very pretty act. The men gave up tobacco for a week, and then, with the money saved, bought a large quantity of cigarettes, which a deputation of the troopers, accompanied by the *Capitaine* and their own regimental physician, Dr. François, Royaumont's earliest medical friend, brought over to the hospital last week and distributed to our patients themselves.

The French soldiers are wonderfully grateful to the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. They realise what skilled nursing by trained women means to them, and also how much suffering is spared to wounded men treated according to the best British surgical traditions. One of our patients, badly wounded in the arm early in the year, significantly assured me that he should take away with him a very substantial souvenir of Royaumont—his arm! M. Gouin, the proprietor of the Abbaye, has just asked us to take in two bad cases from his own operatives' hospital in Paris, which he has converted into a war hospital, in order to see what British methods—fresh air, &c.—can do for them. The fresh air and sun certainly do wonders for many of our men, and the soldiers delight in having their beds out in the open, or in the shelter of the cloisters. As many of them as can leave the wards at all have their meals outside also. The Abbaye is an ideal spot for a hospital, and one really does not wonder at the men's name for it—*Paradis*.

I have been asked to draw the attention of the Unit's friends to the subject of the parcels post. If our friends would obtain labels and Customs permits from the Red Cross Society in Pall Mall before sending us out parcels, we should get them with far less trouble and delay. Packets posted without these signed Red Cross Custom's permits and labels are held up in Paris, and we have to send in a document, specially signed by the *Médicin chef*, or by some good Samaritan, who will consent to spend an hour or so in the Douane at the Gare du Nord, before we can redeem them. With the Red Cross permit and label they arrive here with no trouble or tax at all. The French Red Cross in Knightsbridge will also forward, free of duty, parcels addressed to their hospitals in France, if consigned to them in London. Small packets, such as a box of fifty cigarettes, will come out safely and expeditiously by letter post, free of duty.

Troyes (Girton and Newnham Unit).

This Hospital, although quite recently opened, is now busy at work. The tents are all erected, and the majority of the staff have arrived. The French inhabitants of the neighbourhood greatly appreciate the fact that British women have come out to look after the French soldiers.

Serbia.

The position in Serbia is improving. Typhus is abating, but there is an immense amount of work to be done amongst the civil population, and as there may be fresh hostilities on the frontier, our Unit will have plenty of surgical work to do. Dr. Alice Hutchison, writing from Valjevo, on June 6th, gives us a graphic account of the Unit's journey up-country:—

"Our journey from Salonika to Nish was wonderfully smooth and uneventful. It seemed a small matter that we should all be hustled to the station on the morning of our departure from Salonika and there spend a solid hour waiting for the train to depart. We are wiser already and never expect a train to depart till it does depart, or anything to come off till it actually comes off. We had quite a royal procession up the line. I have confused recollections of dinners and breakfasts at various stations, of extremely polite and kindly military gentlemen presiding over the meals, of bouquets and speeches, and of the C.M.O. extricating herself at every turn with French or German. We were charmed beyond words with the scenery of Southern Serbia, a type of scenery which often recalled the West Highlands in its combination of rocky gorges and tumbling torrents, of peaceful flower-strewn meadows and blue hills.

"Our camp is on the slope of the hill just above the hospital where we are at present living. It has a glorious outlook towards the immense semi-circle of hills, in the shelter of which Valjevo lies. In the heat haze of midday I can only guess the outline of the distant high hills, but in sunset lights they stand out so proudly in their serene blue, a joy to the eye and food for the soul. I shall describe the camp to you when it is all pitched and ready for work. I am longing to see the lines of white tents and the flags waving and patients tucked into nice clean beds with pretty red coverlets. At 7 a.m. this morning five of us were here to watch the first tent go up under the skilful manipulation of our "handy men." We had no bottle of champagne and no speech to mark the portentous moment. We only stood around in apparent curiosity, but it seemed to me that was a touch of awe and reverence in the atmosphere, as with a flap of her wings our first tent rose to her full height, an emblem of hope and wonder. As a white-sailed ship sets forth eagerly for strange ports, so it seemed to me our first solitary tent symbolised the position of our Unit."

Headquarters.

The Headquarters in Edinburgh have been very busy this week. Dr. Soltau, who went out in charge of the 1st Serbian Unit, has returned home. She was entertained at lunch in Edinburgh on Wednesday, by the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The lunch was a subscription lunch, and about fifty persons were present. Dr. Soltau gave a short account of her work out in Serbia. Mrs. Shaw Maclaren addressed a meeting at St. Columba's Girls' School, at Kilmacolm last week, and in order to endow a St. Columba Bed in one of our hospitals, the students gave up their prize money and even their medals, and took certificates instead.

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our units. Subscriptions are very gratefully received, either by the Hon. Sec., Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, or the Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Contributions for the London Units should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street.

* See the article on "Nationalism and Liberty" in the *Round Table* for December, 1914.

WOMEN AND THE LAND.

The three-days' function, July 11th, 12th, and 13th, to be held under the auspices of the National Political League's Land Council, at 16, Carlton House Terrace, is exciting the greatest interest, and large gatherings are expected. The openers are now announced, and are so representative of national influences as to be in themselves a proof of widespread interest in and importance of the movement. On the 11th W. Dawson, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Head of the School of Forestry, Cambridge, will open; Mr. Sheriff-Elect G. A. Touche, M.P., is to lead the proceedings on Monday, 11th; and on Tuesday all will be delighted to welcome the Countess of Selborne, whose coming forward as the wife of the Minister of Agriculture is noteworthy.

A distinguished list of speakers has been chosen to represent the varied aspects of the land question. Among them are included:—H. J. Mackinder, Esq., M.P.; Principal Gilbert Slater, LL.D., D.Sc.; Mlle. Rossignon, the well-known Belgian horticulturist; the Lady Isabel Margesson, Miss M. A. Broadhurst, the Lady Cowdray, Miss Binnie Clark, the Lady Denman, Nugent Harris, Esq., Miss M. M. Farquharson, Miss Margaret Douglas, Miss C. Griff, Consulting Engineer; A. D. Webster, Esq., Superintedent of Regents Park; and Mrs. Atkinson.

The teas are expected to be a great attraction. Not only will there be good music, but distinguished guests of honour from the Allied Nations will be present. Tickets should be applied for at the earliest moment at Bank Buildings, 16, St. James's Street, S.W., particularly in the case of those who desire to organise parties for the tea.

WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN UNION.

A meeting of the above Union (hitherto known as the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union) took place on July 6th at 84, Eaton Square, at the invitation of the Viscountess St. Cyres. The Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor was in the chair, and Mr. Rowland Prothero, M.P., was the chief speaker.

The Chairman emphasised the fact that the Union had been in existence for sixteen years, and on the outbreak of war had expert knowledge ready to meet the demands of the new situation created with regard to the land.

Mr. Prothero spoke seriously of the country's needs. At present there was no particular shortage of labour: in the future there would be much. United effort must be made immediately for increased produce. We were borrowing money from abroad: we must not run into unnecessary debt. Increased produce meant increased labour, and the labour of men would decrease in proportion to national need. Here was women's opportunity. They must beware of two things: not to antagonise the male worker by undercutting, nor destroy the farmers' confidence in women's capacity by sending out untrained workers.

Miss Cohen spoke of the work of the Union, and said that out of 109 workers trained and placed, only six had proved failures.

Discussion brought out the following points:—

(1) That this Union had a better grasp of how to manage the situation than other societies that had come into existence since the war broke out, and had no expert knowledge behind them.

(2) That in regard to the future prospects of women workers on the land, only a subsistence wage could generally be had with very hard work, but that women with even small capitals ran a chance of making about 10 per. cent. on their investments, if they had sufficient capacity and training.

SOCIAL TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

A summer school for the study of "The War: Its Social Tasks and Problems," is to be held at King's College, Strand, W.C., July 12-31. It is organised by Professor Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Gilbert Slater, Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, who have recruited a remarkable company of lecturers, including Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P., Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. Raymond Unwin, Dr. A. J. Carlyle, M. Emile Vandervelde, Dr. Saleeby, Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, Mr. G. R. S. Mead, Miss Margaret McMillan. During the whole three weeks there will be two general lecture courses running—one in the morning by Professor Geddes on the geographical and broad social conditions underlying war and peace, leading on to historical influences and the permanent bases of reconstruction; and one in the afternoon by Dr. Slater, on the economic aspects of the war. The morning meetings also include lectures on the geography, history, and social conditions of Serbia, respectively by Mr. C. H. Miatovich, Mr. Luca Smodlaka, Mr. W. Petrovich (Serbia), and Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson (Serbian Relief Fund); an address on "Ethnographic and Economic Conditions of Poland," by Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich (University of Lwow, Poland), and lectures by M. Augustin Hamon (late professor of the Université Nouvelle of Brussels), and by M. A. Portielje (Société Royale des Architectes d'Anvers, Belgium). On July 15th, at 5.30, Miss Kathleen Burke will speak of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Several conferences of special interest are arranged for the afternoons including that on "Relief Work during War," opened by Mr. H. C. Hoover (Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium); and on "Reconstruction in Belgium and Northern France," opened by M. Emile Vandervelde (Belgian Minister of State), and followed by Dr. M. Victor Horta (Director, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Brussels). In connection with the lectures and conferences, there will be held at Crosby Hall, Chelsea, an exhibition of maps and plans, drawings and models, illustrative of cities and countries in the evolution of peace and the catastrophe of war. Further details of the programme and terms of membership may be obtained from the Secretaries, the Summer Meeting, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

RESIGNING MEMBERS OF THE N.U. EXECUTIVE.

The name of Miss Helen Ward should have been added to the list of those who withdrew their candidature for the N.U. Executive after the first session of the Council. Miss Ward states that her reasons for withdrawal were not precisely the same as those given by the retiring members, but were indirectly connected with them.

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If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper.

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A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we want volunteers. Please let us know if you can help.

Kensington Depôt.—Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington. Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply to her house for copies of the paper.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor*
3rd "Paisley" Bed (Serbia)	Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas., 3, Buchanan Terrace, Paisley.
"Stafford" (Serbia)	Proceeds of Entertainment in Stafford, per Miss I. L. King, 83, Wolverhampton Road, Stafford.
"The Freuchie, Fife" (Kragujevatz)	Part Proceeds of Flag Day, Freuchie, per Serbia Flag Day Organising Committee, 133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
"Oban & Lorn" (Kragujevatz)	British Red Cross Society—Argylshire Branch—Lorn Division—per Sherriff Wallace, Hon. Sec. & Treas., County Buildings, Oban.
"Eton Terrace" (Serbia)	"Anon," per Miss A. G. Simson, 9, Eton Terrace, Edinburgh.
"The Torquay"	Torquay W.S.S., per the Hon. Lady Acland.
"North Berks W.S.S." (Serbia)	North Berks W.S.S., per Mrs. Berney, Hon. Treas., Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation.
"Harvey, Belhelvie" (Troyes)	A.H., per Mrs. Dolgarno, 8, Moray Place, King's Gate, Aberdeen.
"Largs Farmers" (France)	Share Proceeds—Free-will Offering Sale held by the Largs, Cumbrae, and Wemyss Bay Agricultural Society, per N. Mitchell, Esq., Sec.
"Largs Farmers" (Serbia)	
"Charles Connell"	Mrs. C. B. Connell, 1, Lancaster Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
"Lymehurst"	Mrs. Warren, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. Glasgow W.S.S.
"Munro" (Serbia)	Misses Munro, 3, Bruce St., Hillhead, Glasgow, Proceeds of Sale of Work.
"Gloucestershire" (Serbia)	West of England Federation, Per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas., Somerset.
"Grange"	Per Miss S. E. S. Mair & Mrs. Gunn, Edinburgh.
"St. George" (Serbia)	Miss Gibson, 2, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh, per Miss S. E. S. Mair.
"Sinclair" (France)	Dr. & Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, 3, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
"In Memory of Robert Gibson, Balliol, and K.O.S.B." (Royaumont)	From a Few Oxford Friends, per Lady Mary Murray, 82, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
"St. Helen's, Lancashire"	St. Helen's W.S.S., per Miss T. E. Horsburgh, Hon. Treas., Langdale, Kiln Lane, St. Helen's, Lancs.
"Faith & Charity"	Collected by Miss Lee, 16, St. Alban's Road, Edinburgh, per Mrs. Gunn.
2nd "Sidmouth and District" Bed (Serbia)	Sidmouth and District W.S.S. and friends, per Mrs. Yorke-Smith, Boughfield Cottage, Sidmouth.
"Bristo" (Kragujevatz)	Bristo U.F. Church, per Miss Adamson, 18, Viewforth Terrace, Edinburgh.
"Somerset" (Serbia)	West of England Federation, per Mrs. Roger-Clark, Hon. Sec., Street, Somerset.
"Wakefield" (Serbia)	Wakefield W.S.S., per Mrs. A. E. Wales, Hon. Treas., Glen Marsh, Bradford Road, Wakefield.
"Women Students of St. Andrew's University" (France)	Women Students of St. Andrew's University, per Miss Sophie Wilkie, President.
"Queen Street"	Per Mrs. Fred Salvese, 21, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh—Collected by G. W. Currie, Esq., C.A., M.P.
2. "Dundee Training College" (France)	Dundee Training College War Service
2. " " " (Serbia)	Fund, per R. Jackson, M.A., per Dundee W.S.S.
1. "Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen" (Royaumont)	Part Proceeds of Free Gift Sale by Members of Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen, per Dundee W.S.S., per Miss E. A. Macintyre, Hon. Treas.
1. "Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen" (Troyes)	
1. "Broughty Ferry Dry Canteen" (Serbia)	
2. "Motherwell" do. (France) ...	Per Mrs. Jackson, Glenerne, Douglas
2. "Motherwell" do. (Serbia) ...	Street, Motherwell.

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N.B. (France)	1	0	0
Norman J. Rowstron, Esq., Chili (Serbia)	25	0	0
From further collection by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Farmers' Club, per P. Gifford, Esq. (Serbia)—making a total of £184 17s. 5d.		3	5
The Misses Alice and Louisa G. Ferguson, "In Memoriam J.M.F."	5	0	0
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Mrs. C. B. Connell, to name a "Charles Connell" Bed ...	50	0	0
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Harrogate Women's Sewing League, per Mrs F. Thomas (Further donation) (Serbia)		10	0
Mrs. H. H. Fraser, for the "Fraser" Bed	1	1	0
Surplus of a Fund collected for Kragujevatz, per Miss Browne (Serbia)	1	0	9
Association of Women Graduates of the University of Glasgow, collected at Meeting addressed by Miss Douglas Irvine, per Miss F. H. Melville, Queen Margaret College, University of Glasgow (Further donation) (Serbia)	21	2	3
Miss Lily Downie (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Campbell (2nd donation)		10	0
Miss McSkimming	1	0	0
Employees of Messrs. Wm. Morton & Sons, per Miss Forrest	1	1	0
Mrs. John Blackburn (France & Serbia)	5	5	0
"Anon"	100	0	0
Mrs. C. A. Stitt	2	2	0
The Prize Money of the School Children of Lesmahagow and neighbourhood, per Miss Annie Douglas (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss Archibald (France & Serbia)	5	0	0
Mrs. M. M. Gray	2	0	0
R. Crawford, Esq. (France and Serbia)		10	0

Dickins & Jones'

The reductions in all Departments are most drastic to ensure a clearance in the limited period of two weeks.

Remnants and Oddments offered at Half-price each Friday of our Sale.

GREAT TWO WEEKS SALE

Now proceeding and terminates July 17.

The "Specialite" Corset, type C.C. 50. Of White Coutil, fitted with real Whalebone. Cut on graceful lines, and not too heavily boned. Very low above Waist, and deep below.

Sale Price, **23/6**

C.C. 122. **Washing Petticoat** of Floral Crépon. Very smart and serviceable.

Sale Price, **6/6**

For Semi-trimmed.

Girls' Knickers in good Longcloth, trimmed Embroidery. All sizes.

Sale Prices, **3/11, 4/6** to **8/3** each

Crystalline Knickers and Chemises, trimmed Lace, Pink only.

Sale Price, **8/9**

C.C. 135. **Cambric Nightdress,** V-neck, trimmed wide Embroidery, Insertion, and Tucks.

Sale Price, **4/11**

Outsize, 5/11

C.C. 142. **Nightdress** of Cambric, and Yoke of Valenciennes Insertions, joined Embroidery Beading, with Lace Turnover Collar.

Sale Price, **6/11**

Outsize, 7/11

Illustrated Sale Catalogue Post Free.

Post Orders receive prompt attention.

C.C. 77, **Matinee Jacket of Woolback Satin,** Colours—Pink, Vieux Rose, Saxe Blue, and Ivory, with Coloured Facing.

Sale Price, **14/9**

VEILINGS. All the Season's Newest Designs at Sale Prices.

6½d. to **4/11** yd.

Patterns sent on application.

C.C. 125. **Hand-embroidered Camisole,** with Short Flat Sleeve.

Sale Price, **3/11**

Outsize, 4/6

C.C. 260. **Pure Spun Silk Spencers** (as illustration). Open-worked Tops. Short Sleeves. Usually 6/11;

Reduced to **5/11**

Long Sleeves. Usually 7/6;

Reduced to **6/6**

DICKINS & JONES' Ltd SALE

REGENT ST. LONDON.W

	£	s.	d.
Staff of Ardgowan School, Greenock, per W. Hutchison, Esq., Headmaster	2	8	6
Further donations per the N.U.W.S.S. Active Service Fund—For France: Mrs. Northfield (£2 0s. 6d.), Miss Ruth Piret (£2), James Allen's Girls' School (17s. 6d.), Miss B. James (10s.), In Memoriam, V.A. (10s.), Leicester W.S.S. (2nd donation) (£4), Miss I. M. Blake (£1 1s.), Miss M. L. Mackenzie (10s. 6d.); Total, £11 9s. 6d. For Serbia:—Miss Mary Green (£2 2s.), James Allen's Girls' School (£3 16s. 11d.), Misses E. K. V. Dart (5s.), Mrs. Rowse (£1 1s.), Miss A. M. Adamson (£1), Miss Margaret Coulsen (5s.), Mrs. Anderson (2s.), Miss J. M. Clark (£1), St. Ives W.S.S., collected at Zennor (10s.), Fellowship Hall, Women's Adult School (£1), Miss E. M. Duncan (£1), Mrs. Gray (Bombay) (£5), Mrs. Whitehouse (£1), Dr. M. O'Brien (2nd donation) (£3); Total, £21 1s. 11d. ...	32	11	5
Rosemarkie Parish Church, per Rev. R. Shaw (Serbia)...	7	4	9½
Mrs. Buchanan (Serbia) ...	2	0	0
Sidmouth and District Branch of W.S.S. and Friends, per Mrs. Yorke Smith, for a 2nd "Sidmouth and District" Bed (Serbia)	50	0	0
The Macillibhain, Crossaig, Whitehouse, Kintyre ...	1	1	0
Miss Elizabeth Chesney ...	2	0	0
Miss Margaret R. Fairbairn...	4	0	0
Half Collection of Meeting in London, Women Teachers Franchise Union, per Miss Ethel Llewhellin (Serbia) ...	5	13	0
Miss Mary E. Christie (2nd donation)	15	0	0
Miss Meyer, per Miss V. H. Jacob, for Newnham and Girton Unit, Troyes Hospital	1	0	0
Miss E. M. Hendry	5	0	0
Miss Jane Kay (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
The Misses Conochie		10	0
Miss Robertson, Emgwadi, South Africa (Serbia) ...		10	0
Staff of Shaw Street School, Greenock, per P. Campbell, Esq. (Serbia)	2	0	0
Miss E. F. Doctor (Serbia) ...	2	0	0
Kirkcudbright War Work Party, per Miss Isa Muir, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	5	0	0
U.F. Church of Retty, per P. Campbell, Esq.	2	5	8
Miss Scots	3	0	0
Contribution from Honiton, per T. O. Mitmedon, Esq., Hon. Treasurer	9	1	0
Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief, per Hugh McCallum, Esq., M.A. (further donation—Serbia) ...	300	0	0
Bristo U.F. Church, per Miss Adamson, for "Bristo" Bed—Kragujevatz	25	0	0
"For Christ's Sake"	5	0	0
Stanley War Relief Fund, per Wm. Wallace, Esq., Treas. (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss M. Lee (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Macleod (Serbia)	1	0	0
Wm. Lyall, Esq.	5	0	0
M. C. Ford Smith		5	0
Mrs. Eliza Lainell (Serbia) ...	10	0	0
Miss Bowman	2	2	0
Miss Janet Adamson (Serbia)	1	0	0
West of England Federation, per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Sec., for "Somerset" Bed—further donation (Serbia) ...	25	0	0
Ladies' Work Party of St. George's U.F. Church, per Miss J. D. Wilson, Treas., Hawick	10	0	0
Tiverton W.S.S., per Mrs. Jefferd, Hon. Treas.—further donation, Serbia: Mrs. Johnson (2s.), Mrs. Rogers (4s.), Mrs. Jefferel (4s.)		10	0
Workpeople of Tho. Thomasson & Co., per W. T. Gillett, Esq. (Serbia)	1	1	0
Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.—further donation, France: Mrs. Nesbitt (£3 3s.), Miss Pennington (10s.), Serbia: Mrs. Nesbitt (£2 2s.), Mrs. Horsburgh (10s.), Miss White (4s.), Miss J. M. Stewart (£5), Miss M. Dalziel (3s.)...	11	12	0
Bristol W.S.S., per Miss Solly, Hon. Treas.—for "Bristol" Bed, Serbia (further donation)	6	0	0
Wakefield W.S.S., per Mrs. A. E. Wales, Hon. Treas.—£50 for a "Wakefield" Bed, Serbia. £15 0s. 6d. for Serbia	65	0	6
From Servants at 34, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, per Mr. Arnott (Serbia) ...	1	2	0
Comrie Parish War Emergency Committee, per John P. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas.	10	0	0
Mrs. H. M. Nimmo (Serbia)...	10	0	0
Staff of Carmuirs School, Falkirk, per John Smith, Esq., Headmaster (Further donation)	2	13	0
Lady Murray (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Miss S. L. Munro	2	0	0
Miss Waddell		10	0
Miss Isabella Mears (Serbia)	5	0	0
Joseph Liversley, Esq. (Serbia)—In memory of Sister Minchell, per Miss Mears ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Sproat (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Gold	1	0	0
Miss McVitie (Serbia)	2	2	0
"Anon"	1	0	0
"J. H.," Edinburgh	2	0	0
Women Students, St. Andrews University, per Miss Sophie J. Wilkie, Pres., Women Students' Union, for a Bed (France)	50	0	0
"Anon" (Serbia)	5	0	0
Staff of Limekilns School, Dunfermline, per G. Lowe, Esq. (Serbia)		15	0
Mrs. Austen	2	0	6
Mrs. Mitchell	1	0	0
Mrs. Austen Leigh, per C. C. French Esq. (Serbia) ...	10	0	0
Miss French, per C. C. French, Esq. (Serbia)	1	0	0
Wakefield W.S.S.—further contribution, per Mrs. A. R. E. Wales, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Elsie T. Bazeley		5	0
Collected by the Launceston W.S.S., per Miss Eleanor M. Morshead, Hon. Treas., towards upkeep of "Dunkeved" Bed, Serbia (Valjevo)	11	7	6
Mrs. Helen Bowen, Trinidad, per Miss Helen B. Mill—further contribution "Princess Helena" Beds	5	0	0
A Graduate Abroad of Association of Women Graduates—further subscription, per Miss J. M. Davidson, Hon. Treas.	1	0	0
Miss H. Stewart	5	0	0
Staff of Glebe School, Greenock, per Robert Thexton, Esq. ...	1	9	0
Proceeds from Cycle Party and Clock Golf Competition, per Mrs. E. B. Robertson ...	6	10	0
Half Proceeds of Greenock "Serbian" Flag Day, per John Young, Esq., Hon. Treas.	283	15	6
Further instalment of proceeds of Garden Party, given by Mrs. Bayley-Balfour, per Mrs. Baldwin Brown and Mrs. Gunn (total, £34) ...		15	0
Collected by A. W. Currie, Esq., C.A., M.P. for Leith Burghs, per Mrs. Fred. Salvesen, for the "Queen Street" Bed: J. H. Romanes, W.S. (2s. 6d.), Wm. Hunter & Sons (5s.), R. and A. K. Smith (£1), J. A. Carfrae (5s.), Robt. Maclean (10s.), Sanderson, Wood & Co. (10s. 6d.), James Balfour-Kinnear, W.S. (£1), A. W. Kennedy (2s.), Sir A. R. Simpson (£1), Miss Laing (2s. 6d.), Miss F. Laing, 5s.; T. S. Esson, W.S. (£1), R. T. Norfor, C.A. (2s. 6d.), Livingston & Dickson, W.S. (5s.), B. M. Fraser (2s. 6d.), J. E. D. (10s.), Wm. Boyd, W.S. (4s.), Miss Janie Green (5s.), Carter & Wilson, C.E. (£1), Anon (5s.), Mrs. Molyneux (2s. 6d.), R. E. Robertson, W.S. (10s.), R. A. Robertson, W.S. (£1 1s.), G. McAlpine (5s.), J. D. Philips Smith (£1 1s.), Anon (7s. 6d.), Mrs. Leith Ross (3s. 6d.), G. W. Currie, C.A., M.P. (£1 1s.), David Callender, C.A. (10s.), Martin, Milligan & Macdonald (10s. 6d.), A. P. Melville, W.S. (£1 1s.), Scottish National Key Registry (£1 1s.), J. S. Morton, W.S. (5s.), Staff, J. K. & W. P. Lindsay, W.S. (7s. 6d.), Staff, Robson & Maclean, W.S. (7s. 6d.), Staff, Chiene & Tait, C.A. (10s.), Staff, Macandrew, Wright & Murray (£4 12s. 9d.), Staff, Martin, Currie & Co. (£1), Alex. MacKelvie, C.A. (10s.), A. W. Dace (10s.), Mrs. Scott Riddell (1s.), Miss Clarke (£1)	95	11	9
Proceeds of Women's Meeting, Falkirk, addressed by Mrs. Shaw-MacLaren, per Mrs. Ross	1	0	0
Stationers' Association (Further donation)		10	6
Staff of Townhill School, Dunfermline, per Mr. G. Henderson	2	7	6
Collected towards a "St. Bridget" Bed (Serbia), per Miss B. B Bird	12	10	0
Miss Mary Gold (Further donation, Serbia)	1	1	0
Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors Ltd. (weekly contribution)	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Bisset-Thom	1	1	0
The Misses Moffat (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Alex. Pringle, Esq.	1	0	0
E. H. Smith, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. J. M. Shealb		2	6
Total to date ...	46,289	11	04

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON.
MISS EDITH PALLISER (Literature).
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Notes From the Hon. Treasurer.

It will give satisfaction to all who are interested in our great Union to learn that in spite of ten months of war and of the difficulties in carrying on our organisation in these unprecedented circumstances, our strength and numbers are practically the same to-day as they were a year ago. This fact is shown by that unfailing test: the amount received at headquarters for payment of the affiliation fees.

The affiliation fee, as all our members know, is paid once a year by each Society to the headquarters of the Union, and is levied at the rate of threepence for every member. The money which we receive in this way gives a clear indication of the size and vigour of all our Societies. We compare the amounts we receive year by year, and watch with gratification the steady growth of our active and progressive Societies. We have been accustomed as long as we can remember to look each year for a substantial increase in the amount of the affiliation fees, but this year we had no such expectation. We have known only too well the difficulties which many of our Societies have had to face. In some of them the most active members have, since the war, taken up work as nurses, doctors, organisers, or in some other capacity that has either removed them altogether from their own locality, or has engrossed all the time and energy which had previously been available for the work of the Society. It was therefore not surprising that a few of our Societies found it necessary to suspend activities for the time being, and were consequently unable to collect subscriptions or to send any affiliation fee at all. The wonder is that this has happened in so few cases, and that the vast majority of our Societies have been not only keeping their old members together but have even added new ones to their numbers.

The total result is shown by the fact that the sum of £601 3s. 6d. has been received for affiliation fees for the current year, being only £8 4s. less than the amount received for the same period a year ago.

This represents roughly a decline of only 1.3 per cent. of our total membership, and it would be interesting to know whether any other great social or political organisation can show an equally satisfactory record. We may well be proud of those Societies to whose fine work we owe this result, and we are grateful also to all our thousands of members who have rallied so faithfully to the call of the Union.

Press Report.

The Church Family Newspaper published at full length in its issue of July 2nd, an article on Girl's Clubs by Miss E. T. G. Baker.

The Times' History of the War is devoting this week's number to Women's Work in War Time. A good account, with illustrations, is given of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital Units, and of the work accomplished by the great and complex organisations set in motion by the National Union on the outbreak of war. Altogether, this is an excellent condensed record to send to friends of Suffrage abroad.

N.U. Shop—50, Parliament Street.

Miss Griesbach wishes to thank those who have so kindly sent donations towards the selling of THE COMMON CAUSE, and trusts that further donations will be received this week. About 14s. a week is required to carry on this form of propaganda, and it is hoped that sufficient money may be received to carry it on throughout the autumn.

The clothes that have been sent in response to the other appeal have been most gratefully received by the recipients, one of whom writes that "the shoes fit so well and will be most useful."

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914 ...	1,421	7	1
Received from June 26th to July 3rd, 1915:—			
Miss Jessie T. Mitchell ...	5	0	
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Chepstow W.S.S.	5	0	
Keighley W.S.S., 1915 and 1916	2	5	0
Forfar W.S.S.	8	0	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss A. M. Reid	2	6	
Miss E. M. Macnaghten ...	1	0	0
Miss Ursula Thompson ...	5	0	0
Miss Dorothy G. Lawson ...	1	0	0
DONATION.			
Mrs. Illingworth	200	0	0
	£1,631	12	7

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	6,225	11	6
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief, 21st donation)	1	0	0
A Friend "B" (8th donation)	1	10	0
Employees of Gilbert Gilkes & Co. Ltd.—Food for British prisoners in Germany ...	7	10	0
Mrs. Gandy—Food for British prisoners in Germany ...	2	10	0
Mr. T. Tindle Anderson, Jun. (COMMON CAUSE)	2	6	
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund:—			
A Friend "B"		10	0
Friends "B" (8th donation)	2	0	0
Mrs. Kemp	1	10	0
Miss H. C Wardale (4th donation)	2	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	4	5	0
	£6,248	9	0

War Loan Vouchers.

	£	s.	d.
Miss E. M. L. Atkinson	0	5	0

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The following lectures have so far been arranged for the Summer School, to be held by the Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation, at Cambridge, from August 16th to 30th. (For particulars see advertisement on back of cover):—

1st Session, Aug. 16-23.—The Future of Europe and Our Present Duty, by Dr. Holland Rose, Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., and University Reader in Modern History; The Southern Slav Question, by Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson; The Economic Aspects of War, by Mrs. Hamilton, of *The Economist*; The Individual and Society, and International Morality, by Miss F. Melian Stawell; Nationality, by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, F.R.S.; The Congress of Vienna and After, by Miss Dora Mason, M.A.

2nd Session, Aug 23-30.—War and the Women's Movement, by Mrs. Rackham; The Settlement of the War, by Mr. Charles Roden Buxton; The Partnership of Nations and Democratic Control, by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A.; The War and the Children of the Nation, by Mrs. Smith-Masters; The Causes of War, by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, F.R.S.; Economic Aspects of the War, by Mr. Arthur Greenwood (General Secretary, Council for the Study of International Relations). Professor Gilbert Murray has also promised to lecture, if his engagements permit.

Speakers' classes will be taken by Mrs. Rackham and Miss Mason in the first Session, and by Miss Mildred Ransom and Miss Mason in the second. Lectures on organisation and committee work will be given by Miss Mason. Mr. Greenwood will hold a Model Study Circle.

There will be two lectures and a speakers' class each morning, and a discussion in the evening. The afternoons will be left free for reading and recreation. Intending students should apply as early as possible, and not later than July 31st, to Miss Dora Mason, M.A., c/o Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury.

A NEW IDEA FROM GLOUCESTER.

Under the auspices of the Gloucester W.S.S., a Garden Party was held at Highgarth, Gloucester, on July 1st, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hartland, with the object of raising funds for the maintenance of a bed in the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont, in France, which should then for six months be named "The Gloucester Bed." However, so generous was the response to the society's appeal for funds that the committee now hope to arrange for the maintenance of an additional bed, to be similarly named, in the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, and also to purchase for the use of the 5th Gloucesters at the front, a unit of five baths (with all equipment, including stove, boiler, towels, soap, and scrubbers), together with a portable disinfector, which enables "Tommy," while having a hot bath, to have his clothes thoroughly sterilised and dried. This unit of five baths, &c., and the disinfector were on view at the garden party, and created great local interest, as most of the 5th Gloucesters were recruited from the city and neighbourhood.

ANOTHER TENT FOR OUR OPEN-AIR HOSPITAL.

We have received the following communication from Miss Helen Wright (West Mansions, Worthing), Organising Secretary of the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation:—

"During my recent visit to the Scottish Women's Hospital, at Troyes, Mrs. Harley asked me to bring a message from her to the Federation. She asked me to urge the Societies to combine to equip another tent in the new open-air hospital of which she is the Administrator. The cost of a tent is about £60, and for each bed (there are sixteen in a tent) £25 is required for its equipment and upkeep for six months. The tent would be named after our Federation, and each society raising the required sum would name a bed in it.

"I gave Mrs. Harley's message to the Federation officers, and they agreed that an effort to raise the moeny might be made. Recently the Sussex Council endorsed this decision on behalf of Sussex.

"The extra accommodation will soon be needed at Troyes, and we should all, I believe, be glad to raise the means to supply it as quickly as possible. In appealing through the Press, at meetings, or by individual effort, for a definite object such as this, an undoubted impetus is given, which results in larger donations.

"If the Federation equips its own tent at Troyes, a special interest will be aroused which will make it possible to assist materially in its future maintenance. Mrs. Harley expressed every hope that we could speedily raise funds for the tent if we agreed to follow out her suggestion, and she sent greetings to her many Active Service League friends in the Federation. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries about the scheme."

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

London Society.

WOMEN'S SERVICE CLUB.

On June 19th a most delightful garden party was held by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Levine in the grounds of 13, Addison Road, Kensington, W., in aid of the funds of the "Women's Service Club," Kingsley Hall, Bow, and was well attended. Some factory girls from Bow gained much applause by their skilful skipping and smart drilling performances. Two girls in sailor costume danced the hornpipe, and were deservedly well applauded. Miss Doris Lester spoke about the club, its aims, and the good work it is achieving in a very poor district. Lady Frances Balfour followed, and in an interesting address alluded to her close connection with working-class clubs. She also recalled an occasion when some girls from one such institution in the East End had "most delightfully entertained" her in her own garden, and added how very pleased she would be to repeat the experience.

It was interesting to those present to learn that at Kingsley Hall Club a dining-room has been started for factory girls, where a good, hot, nourishing dinner can be obtained for 4d., where after dinner they are made to feel at home, where they can read the papers, write letters, listen to music, and where above all they feel they are welcome. The women and girls come for these meals in increasing numbers, and there have been sad days, when the demand has been greater than supply, and late comers have been turned hungrily away. All this has not been achieved without many preceding weeks of anxiety. Great difficulties here had to be faced, both financially and socially. A club for working women is yet regarded by those whom it seeks most to benefit, as something to be very cautious about, and to approach warily. But, after days of darkness, when the ardent spirits who were the prime movers in the enterprise almost despaired, light has at last come, and the club is going steadily ahead.

Besides the speeches and dancing, there was some charming singing by Miss Doris Lester, Miss Alice Elliott, and Miss Mortimer; and Mrs. le Maire, who is an accomplished violinist, played several selections, which were much appreciated.

MATINEE IN AID OF WOMEN'S SERVICE.—By the kind permission of Lady Mond, who is a well-known supporter of the Women's Movement, a matinée was given at 35, Lowndes Square in support of the funds of Women's Service. A delightful programme was arranged, including recitations by Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Miss Penelope Wheeler, and songs by Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay and Miss Mary Grey. Mr. Warwick Evans gave two charming violoncello solos, while Miss Mary Jerrold and Mr. Hubert Harben acted a very amusing duologue.

WIMBLEDON.—An "At Home" was held at Wharncliffe, Home Park Road, by kind permission of Mrs. Comings, with a view to obtaining further support for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, particularly for the Serbian Units. Miss Parton, the Hon. Treas., stated that as a result of their appeals, £49 had been sent out by Miss Webster, her predecessor, when she left for Serbia, and £31 had been received since. Altogether, she had sent up to headquarters £57 17s., and with other funds, Wimbledon had contributed over £100. She went on to refer to the departure of Dr. McGregor and Miss Pares, and the presentations made to both. Dr. McGregor was able to take away with her £50, to be used at her discretion, so in all Wimbledon had subscribed £150 towards the relief of Serbia. Miss Burke, the Hon. Sec. to the fund, described the work which had been done since October.

Work in Bristol.

A special meeting of members was called on May 31st, in Hamilton's Rooms, Park-street, to decide how delegates to the Council should vote on the principal resolutions. The resolution proposed by Bristol, asking for liberty for societies in the case of uncertainty in the Executive's interpretation, had been carried *nem. con.* at a General Committee, but was negatived at the members' meeting by twenty-seven votes to twenty. The London Resolution was passed by a vote of forty-six to twenty-one, the Newcastle Resolution being rejected by forty-two to twenty-one.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS COMMITTEE.—Our Society has appointed delegates to a newly formed Women's Interests Committee, on which nine other women's societies are represented. The object is to guard the interests of women employed in war service.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CLUBS.—The Bedminster Club has now arrived at a point when it is necessary to make fresh arrangements; the premises (a converted public-house), which were given rent free for six months, have been sold, and a weekly rent of six shillings will have to be raised. After serious consideration, it has been decided for the Bristol N.U. Committee to give it up, and a Bedminster Committee has been formed to manage it, of which Lady Howell Davies is the President, Miss Gardiner the Chairman, and Miss K. Howell Davies the Hon. Sec., and Mrs. Hampton the Treasurer. Lady Howell Davies, Mrs. Gardiner, and others have collected promises from the various firms in Bedminster, so that £20 a year is already secured as long as the war lasts. The membership of the club is increasing, and the classes for breadmaking and dressmaking given by Miss Blades have proved very popular, especially the breadmaking. Weekly educational classes have also been well attended. The club is now closed for July and August, but there is to be a weekly concert, and there will be weekly rambles with Miss Wady and Miss Taylor. There is also to be an outing in July, Lady Howell Davies having kindly invited the members to her garden, and another outing in August. These attractions, in addition to Miss Ballantine's visiting amongst the members, are keeping them together during the summer.

The members of the St. James's Club are also kept together by rambles, and cricket twice a week, with the two Misses Chate. This club will also be run independently of the N.U. Committee in future, and will be in touch with the Bedminster Club through a committee which will look after their joint interests by consultation and public appeals for funds.

The working parties have been continued through June, and another large parcel of men's shirts, pyjamas, &c., is being sent to the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia.

A garden sale of work, cakes, &c., was held on June 30th, by the kind invitation of Mrs. and the Misses Pease. Unfortunately, there was heavy rain during the afternoon, which kept some away, and hindered the full enjoyment of the beautiful garden and views. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, however, and £11 cleared for the funds.

Kentish Federation.

Kent was fairly well represented at the Birmingham Council, and much pleased with the result of the voting. The societies continue their Red Cross, V.A.D. and sewing work.

HERNE BAY has sent a valuable contribution, the second one, to the Equipment Secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, as the outcome of weekly work-meetings.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS held a meeting on June 14th, in Miss Coulson-James's garden, by her kind permission. The Hon. Mrs. Franklin, from London, spoke on "War Problems" to an interested audience, and Miss Mosely gave an account of the Clothing Depôt, into which the Suffrage Office has been converted since the outbreak of war. Several thousands of articles have been dealt with, ranging from a riding-habit to a razor, and the wants of necessitous Belgians, wounded and convalescent soldiers, besides the recommended civilians, have been supplied. A members' meeting is to be held on July 27th.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JULY 9.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Meeting of Members—Miss L. M. Gordon on "The N.U. Council Meeting" 4.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Tuesday and Friday 3—5.30

JULY 10.

Eastbourne—Flag Day in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals (by kind permission of the Mayor and Watch Committee)—Visitors at Eastbourne are asked to help.

Gateshead—"Fellside," Low Fell (by kind permission of Mrs. J. T. Dunn)—Garden Party—Address by Dr. Ethel Williams. Ticket, including tea, 1s. 3.0—6.0

Hornsey—9, Upper Rise—Hostess, Mrs. Gorham—Speaker, Miss Beatrice Hunter on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

JULY 12.

South Kensington—46, Cornfield Gardens—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0

JULY 13.

Cambridge—Newnham College—Speaker, Miss Thurstan—Chair, Professor Woodhead—Collection for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 3.0

Horley—The Knapp, Church Road (by kind permission of Mrs. Ross)—Garden Meeting—Miss Helen Wright on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.30

Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

Walthamstow—Forest Lodge, Whipps Cross (by kind permission of Mrs. Ruck Keene)—Garden Meeting in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speaker, Miss Beatrice Hunter—Chair, Mrs. Elliot 3.0

JULY 14.

Leeds—35, Park Square—Miss Tree on "Social Work" 4.0

JULY 15.

Letchworth—Howard Hall—Dr. Gilbert Slater (of Ruskin College, Oxford) on "The Economic Interdependence of Nations" 8.0

Strand, W.C.—King's College—Lecture by Miss Kathleen Burke on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals."

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(Continued on Page 192.)

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(Continued from Page 191.)

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